New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.—NO. 1352. NEW-YORK FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Last of Pronedom in the Navy.

The Finance Committee in the Senate.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

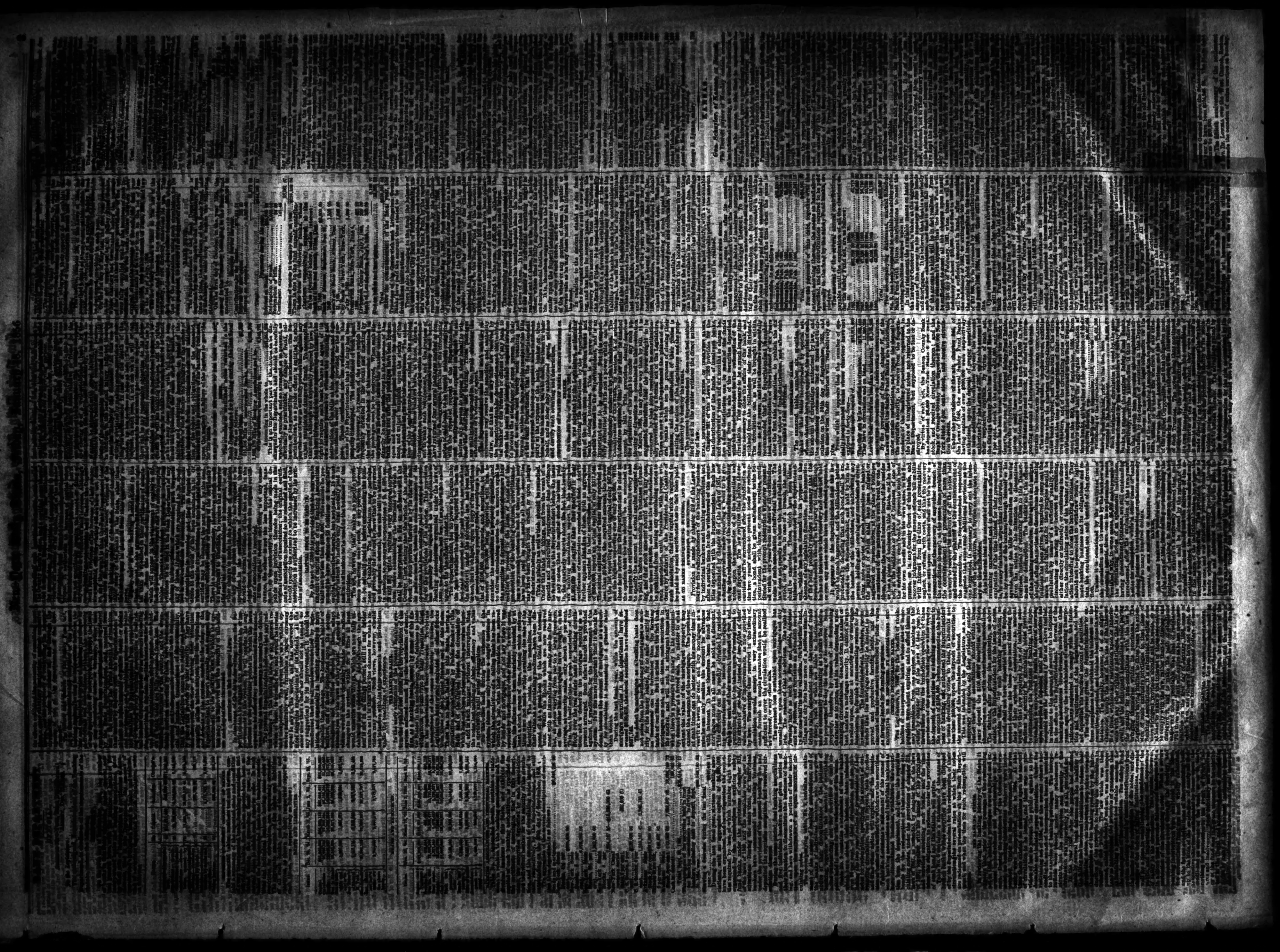
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The list of Naval promotions, completing given in the Senate to-day, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, is the last of the kind that will be sent in. The Committee will report a bill to-morrow, abolishing the grade of Captain in the Navy, and creating in its stead the grade of Commodore, to rank with Brigadier-Generals in the Army. The bill will also provide that officers shall be promoted to the grade of Rear-Admiral for meritorious conduct in the line of their profession, and not for mere seniority. The bill will also provide that officers shall be retired from active service after a certain number of years, and will be entitled to three-quarters of the pay of the grade they may hold at the time of retirement. This bill will be reported to the Senate to-morrow, and will be pressed to a vote as soon as possible. It is the most important measure of reform that has been presented to Congress for many years, and will, if passed, do away with the present system of promotion entirely.

The Finance Committee have had under consideration the bill to provide for the payment of the Texas debt, but have not yet reported upon it. It is probable that they will report it back to the Senate with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. The Committee are unanimously opposed to the bill in its present shape, and will not report it back unless it is materially changed.

The Committee on Public Lands have had under consideration the bill to grant alternate sections of land to the States of Illinois, Mississippi and Alabama, in aid of railroads from Chicago to Mobile, and from Cairo to New-Orleans, but have not yet reported upon it. The bill will be reported back to the Senate with amendments, and will pass that body by a large majority. It will, however, meet with strong opposition in the House, and will not become a law at this session of Congress.

The Committee on Commerce have had under consideration the bill to provide for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of St. Mary's River



The Indian War in Oregon.

The Indian War in Oregon and Washington, which has now been raging for upwards of two months, is one of the most important events in the history of our Pacific Territories. The loss of life—not only in open battle, but by that system of stealthy murder to which the savage tribes of the mountains are so addicted—has been terrific. Here in this State we have had a taste of the same system of warfare, though on a much smaller scale. Indeed, but for the prompt and energetic measures adopted by the Governor, and the rapidity with which the volunteers were organized, armed and mounted, there is no telling how many of the citizens, in the remoter districts, would have been murdered in their beds. Even as it is, we have had our share of the horrors of Indian warfare. Many of the settlers in the Walla Walla country have been compelled to abandon their homes, and flee for safety to the nearest fortified towns. Many have been murdered in cold blood, and their property destroyed. Many families have been reduced from affluence to poverty, and are now dependent upon the charity of their friends for the means of subsistence. Many children have been rendered orphans, and are now wandering about the country, friendless and homeless. Many wives have been made widows, and are now mourning the loss of husbands and fathers. Many aged parents have been bereaved of their children, and are now childless and alone in the world. All this misery, and much more than we have mentioned, has been caused by the Indians in Oregon and Washington Territories. And for what? Simply because the white settlers have taken possession of the country, and are making it valuable by cultivation. The Indians have been driven back, step by step, from the fertile valleys, and the rich bottom lands, which they formerly occupied, to the barren hills and mountains, where they can barely obtain a subsistence. Their game has been driven away, their fisheries destroyed, and their means of living rendered precarious in the extreme. Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that they should occasionally become desperate, and attempt to drive the white settlers from the country. But, in doing so, they have violated the laws of war, and of humanity, and have rendered themselves amenable to the punishment due to murderers and robbers. Their cruelties have been fearful, and have called for the most prompt and energetic measures on the part of the whites to put a stop to them. Fortunately, the Governor of this State, and the Governor of Washington Territory, have been equal to the occasion, and have taken the most prompt and efficient measures to suppress the Indian hostilities. Governor Stevens, of Washington, has been in the field in person, and has had several engagements with the savages, in which he has been successful. Governor Curry, of this State, has also been in the field in person, and has had several engagements with the Indians, in which he has been successful. Governor Curry has also called out a large force of volunteers, and has placed them under the command of General Lane, who is now in the field, and who will, we have no doubt, soon put an end to the war. We have no fears as to the result of the war, if the Governors of the two Territories will only continue to exercise the same energy and vigor which they have hitherto displayed. The Indians must be taught a lesson which they will not soon forget, and which will prevent them from ever again attempting to murder the white settlers. Peace must be restored, and the Indians must be compelled to remain upon their reservations, and to submit to the laws of the land. This is the only course that will be effectual. Any other course will only encourage the Indians to renew their hostilities, and to murder more of the white settlers. The Indians must be taught that they cannot murder the white settlers with impunity, and that the penalty of murder is death. This is the only course that will be effectual. We wish a speedy termination to the war, and we have no doubt that the measures now being taken will soon bring it to a close.

Letter from Washington.

[Correspondence of the Oregonian.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—Congress has been in session for a week, and has done but little as yet. The Senate has been engaged in the consideration of executive business, and in the organization of committees. The House has been engaged in the election of a Speaker, and in the organization of committees. The election of Speaker has occupied the House for a week, and has been a very exciting contest. The Democrats have a majority of the House, but they are divided into two parties, the Hunkers and the Anti-Nebraska men. The Hunkers have supported Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, for Speaker, and the Anti-Nebraska men have supported Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts. The Hunkers have a majority of the votes, but not a majority of the whole House, and they have been unable to elect their candidate. The Anti-Nebraska men have also been unable to elect their candidate, and the contest has been a very close one. The Hunkers have been unwilling to support Mr. Banks, because he is an Anti-Nebraska man, and the Anti-Nebraska men have been unwilling to support Mr. Richardson, because he is a Hunker. Each party has voted for its own candidate, and neither has been able to get a majority of the votes. The contest has been a very close one, and has excited a great deal of interest. Mr. Richardson has received 103 votes, and Mr. Banks 100 votes. Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, has received 14 votes, and Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, has received 1 vote. Mr. Orr and Mr. Aiken are Democrats, and have been voted for by the Democrats who are opposed to the election of Mr. Richardson. Mr. Orr and Mr. Aiken have refused to allow their names to be used in the contest, and have requested their friends to vote for some other person. Mr. Richardson has received the votes of all the Democrats who are in favor of the election of Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Banks has received the votes of all the Anti-Nebraska men. Mr. Richardson has been the regular Democratic candidate, and has been supported by the Democratic Caucus. Mr. Banks has been supported by the Anti-Nebraska men, and by a few Democrats who have refused to support Mr. Richardson

COPARTNERSHIPS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
DRY GOODS.
DANCING.
BOUNTY LANDS.
PUBLIC MEETINGS.
WANTED.
SITUATIONS WANTED.
BOARDING.
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
SPECIAL NOTICES.
BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE INDICTMENT OF COL. FREMONT.

He Demands an Immediate Trial—Speeches of Counsel, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Op Wednesday morning, Mr. McKeon, the United States District-Attorney, received the following notice.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The United States vs. Major R. Peale. The Same vs. D. M. Delahanty.

SIR: Please enter the above Court to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, A. M., as it is our intention to then and there move the Court to dismiss the indictments found in the above entitled cases.

Yours, &c., &c.,

WEST & GLOVER,
Attorneys, &c.

Mr. John McKeon,
U. S. District-Attorney.

Yesterday morning, quite a number of persons were collected in the Court-house in consequence of a rumor that Colonel Fremont would appear in Court, and be immediately put on his trial. Many persons had been summoned as witnesses, and were in attendance. Others came to satisfy their curiosity as to the result of the Grand Jury's action in the matter. Col. Fremont has been summoned to appear in the Court-house at 10 o'clock, A. M., as it is our intention to then and there move the Court to dismiss the indictments found in the above entitled cases.

Yours, &c., &c.,

WEST & GLOVER,
Attorneys, &c.

Hon

New York Daily Tribune, Friday, May 28, 1852

FOR CALIFORNIA.
FOR THE SOUTH
ZINC PAINTS.
INSURANCE.
IRON, HARDWARE &c.
OILS AND PAINTS.
COAL.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE